

ANNUAL POLICING PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2016-17



DISTRICT KHANEWAL

**District Police Officer
Khanelwal**



INTRODUCTION

Khanewal, previously a Sub-Division of Multan District, attained the status of a district on 1985. It comprises of 04 sub-divisions, namely Khanewal, Kabirwala, Mianchannu and Jahanian having 18 police stations and 4 police posts. Mianchannu Sub-Division was carved out of old Khanewal area at that time whereas Kabirwala Sub-Division as such was attached with the newly created district.

Geography

Khanewal District lies with a bend made by the rivers before Multan District. It is surrounded by Sahiwal and Khanewal on its east, Multan and Muzaffargarh on its west, Lodhran on its south and Jhang & Toba Tek Sing districts on its north. District Khanewal is a compact administrative unit having an area of 4,349 Sq. kilometers.

Three main highways i.e. Lahore – Multan – Khanewal, Khanewal – Lodhran and Kabirwala – Jhang roads pass through Khanewal. Like wise the total distance of link roads falling within the jurisdiction of Khanewal is 1289 kilometers. The river Ravi crosses Khanewal through the jurisdiction of Police Stations Tulamba, Abdul Hakim, Haveli Koranga, Serai Sidhu and Nawan Shehar. There are 03 major canals in this district namely LBDC, Mailsi and Shujabad link canals.

District Khanewal has the oldest, largest and most important railway junction of the country. All the major trains moving towards north and south or towards other directions of the country change their course from this point onward. At this junction point, all kinds of trains i.e. electric engine trains or trains with manual engines are running. Khanewal Junction Railway Station is a major stop for all fast and slow moving trains. The trains are inspected here, the staff is changed and necessities needed to run the train are replenished. In a nut shell we can say that Khanewal is a life line for the trains of the country.

The total population of the district is approximately 2.98 million. Proportion of rural population is much bigger than urban population having different casts including *Arain*, *Rajput*, *Daha*, *Jat*, *Heraj*, *Syed* and *Gujjar*.

Weather

The climate/atmosphere of the district is hot and dry. The summer season starts from April and continues till October. May, June and July are the hottest months. The maximum temperatures for these months are about 42 and 48 degree centigrade respectively. The winter season lasts from November to March. December and January are the coldest months, the maximum and minimum temperatures during this period is about 22 and 8 degree centigrade respectively. Dry, hot and dusty winds are common during summers.

Rainfall

Mostly rain fall starts during monsoon i.e. July to September. During winter season, there is very little rain.

Major Towns

- i. Gulzar-e-Ibrahim Town
- ii. Ibrahim City
- iii. Allama Iqbal Town
- iv. Amin Town
- v. Fazal Town
- vi. Jinh Abadi
- vii. Jamal Town
- viii. Sun Shine city
- ix. Madina Town
- x. Green Town
- xi. Hashmat Marali
- xii. Bhutta Kot
- xiii. Islam Park
- xiv. Model Town
- xv. Takbeer Town

Identification of Crimes which creates most disturbance for People.

Lack of factories and cotton industries has resulted in poor economic conditions. Low price of agriculture production along with high cost of pesticides, fertilizer, electricity charges, petroleum, curtailment on recruitment on government services and dearness has aggravated crime situation. Geographical location determines climate, character, traits and life pattern of the inhabitants. The district is adjacent to district Jhang across river Ravi which is a hideout of the criminals as most of the criminals belong to this riverine belt. A lot of major roads like National Highway, Khanewal – Lodhran Highway, Kacha Khuh-Abdul Hakim Road and Kabirwala-Jhang Road etc. cross the district and provide opportunities of crime like highway dacoity/ robbery and snatching of vehicles. Nomads including oads who are residing along Khanewal – Lodhran Highway (Mehtar Shah and Jungle Mariala) are notorious for highways robbery and theft. Crime against property especially violent crime disturbs people the most in general. Though crime against persons especially multiple murders having sectarian/ terrorist connotations also shattered the society for quite some time yet it is the crime against property which upsets the people the most as it could denude them of their property and life both.

Aims and Objectives

The Annual Policing Plan has following aims and objectives:

- i. To uphold the rule of law.
- ii. To provide effective and high quality police service to the people of the district.
- iii. To bring to justice all those who break the law.
- iv. To preserve public order, prevent crime and to eradicate terrorism.
- v. To enhance and improve public-police relationship.

Needs of the Community:

Policing can be effective if it is done keeping in view the concerns of the community. In order to know the needs of community and to ascertain what the general public expects from police, opinions of different segments of society have been obtained by arranging meetings and interviews of the notables, professionals and common man. Keeping in view their opinions, the following points regarding expected police working have come to light.

- i. Prompt/Free Registration of cases.
- ii. Prompt response to public calls and complaints.
- iii. Meaningful patrolling in order to minimize the incidents of crime against property.
- iv. Preservation of public peace and ensuring safety of the citizens round the clock.
- v. Ensuring a culture of transparency and decent behavior with the citizens.
- vi. Impartial investigation of cases.
- vii. Adoption of effective strategies to prevent and detect crime and to eradicate terrorism.
- viii. Enhancing relationship between Police and all sections of society.
- ix. Adhere to the Code of Conduct.

Occupations:

Service	=	8%
Agrarians	=	52%
Labours	=	21%
Trade/Industries	=	19%

Important Fairs of District

- i. Hazrat Baba Phutti Wali Sarkar, Khanewal
- ii. Hazrat Baba Noor Shah, Mian Chanu
- iii. Urs Mubarik Hazrat Baba Karachi Wale, Khanewal

- iv. Urs Mubarik Hazrat Baba Abdul Hakim.
- v. Sang Mela, Kabirwala.
- vi. Urs Mubarik Pir Hajan Sher, Thatta Sadiqabad.
- vii. Urs Mubarik Hazrat Baba Mehr Shah.
- viii. Urs Mubarik Hazrat Karam Shah,157/10-R,Jahanian.
- ix. Urs Mubarik Nizam-ud-Din, Khanewal.
- x. Urs Mubarik Hazrat Baba Chan Shah, Khanewal.
- xi. Urs Mubarik Pir Daud, Jahanian.

ANNUAL POLICING PLAN 2016-17

The duty of Police is to maintain law & order, prevention & detection of crime, implementation of law/rules and execute orders of the competent authorities. According to Police Order, 2002 police is also responsible to protect life, property and liberty of citizens.

History and legal framework under which the organization has been established.

The system of policing in Mughal India was organized on the basis of land tenure. Farmers / *zimindars* were responsible for apprehending disturbers of the public peace and performing other policing duties. At the level of the village these functions were performed by the village headmen. In large town, administration of the police was entrusted to functionaries called *kotwals* who discharged the combined duties of law enforcement municipal administration and revenue collection. Patrol officers in the shape of village watchmen or patels in villages and peons, horse patrolmen and such other like men in the towns were present. Violent organized crime was usually dealt with by the military.

The British administration relieved the *zamindars* of their responsibility for police service and introduced magistrates with *daroghas* and other subordinate officers for police purposes. In Madras, the system of *daroghas* was abolished by Madras Regulation XI of 1816 and the establishment of the *tehsildars* was employed without distinction in revenue and police duties. A similar system was put in place in Bombay by Bombay Regulation XII of 1827. In Bengal the system of *daroghas* was not abolished due to the absence of the subordinate revenue establishment but their powers were curtailed in year 1811 by taking away some of their powers of cognizance.

In Bengal special control was introduced in year 1808 by the appointment of a Superintendent or Inspector General for the divisions of Calcutta Dacca and Murshidabad. In year 1810 the systems was extended to the divisions of Patna, Bareilly and Benares. However, with the appointment of Divisional Commissioners the office of the Superintendent was abolished.

The next major change in the organization of police took place in Sindh where Sir Charles Napier drawing inspiration from the Irish constabulary developed a separate and self contained police organization for the province. The Sindh Model was put into effect in Bombay in 1853 and in 1859 in Madras.

In Punjab, the Police was also organized on the pattern of Sindh but with two main branches, the Military Preventive Police and the Civil Detective Police. As this arrangement was not found to be satisfactory so in year 1860 the Government of India urged the government of Punjab to look into the system of policing then prevalent in the Province. However, as the issue was of general importance the central Government appointed a commission to enquire into whole question of policing in British India. The Police Commission of year 1860 recommended the abolition of the Military Arm of the Police, the appointment of an Inspector General of Police in the Province and the placement of Police in a district under the District Superintendent. The Commission recommended that only the District Magistrate should exercise and Police functions. Based on the recommendations of the Commission the Government of India submitted a bill which was passed into law as Act

V of 1861. The Police Act of 1861 was adopted by all the provinces except Bombay where a District Police Act was adopted in year 1890. The Bombay District Police Act continued to remain in force in Sindh till the establishment of the one unit.

The organizational design that followed the Acts survives to this day Police became a subject to be administered by the provinces that were divided into police jurisdictions corresponding with the districts and the division. The police were made exclusively responsible for prevention and detection of crime. In the maintenance of public order they were responsible to the District Magistrate.

The Punjab Police Rules of 1934 documented the police practices as they stood at that time and introduced some new measures for improving administration and operational effectiveness of police. The content of the Rules reveals that the Punjab Police had grown into a thoroughly professional police organization by year 1934 and possessed considerable knowledge of the crime and criminals in the province. It had developed effective procedures and practices for dealing with various kinds of criminal activity. The administrative and disciplinary functions were also elaborated. The Rules have served as the model for similar sets of rules in other provinces of Pakistan and are still in force today.

The Punjab Police played a significant part in handling the refugee crisis of years 1947-48. It continued as a separate organization till year 1955 when it was merged with the police of other provinces to create the West Pakistan Police. There were several attempts to review and reform police organization and performance during the years 1950-60 which however could not be implemented.

The legal framework of the police underwent a major change as a consequence of Devolution of Power Plan. The Devolution of Power Plan called for the devolution of the authority of the Provincial Government to the districts and the introduction of public accountability of police.

In line with the devolution of Power Plan the officer of the District Magistrate was abolished in 2001 and a system of Public Safety Commissions were introduced. These changes were incorporated into a new Police Law which was promulgated in 2002. Apart from Public Safety Commission, the Police Order, 2002 also provided for a professional Police Complaints Authority, increased powers for the Inspector General of Police and separation of the watch & ward and the Investigation functions of the Police. Now, with the amendment of Police Order 2002 of 2013, the District Investigation Branch is being established as per law. These amendments will definitely improve the performance of police and played a pivotal role for the provision of justice to the public speedily.

VISION, MISSION, CORE VALUES AND PRIORITIES OF THE PUNJAB POLICE

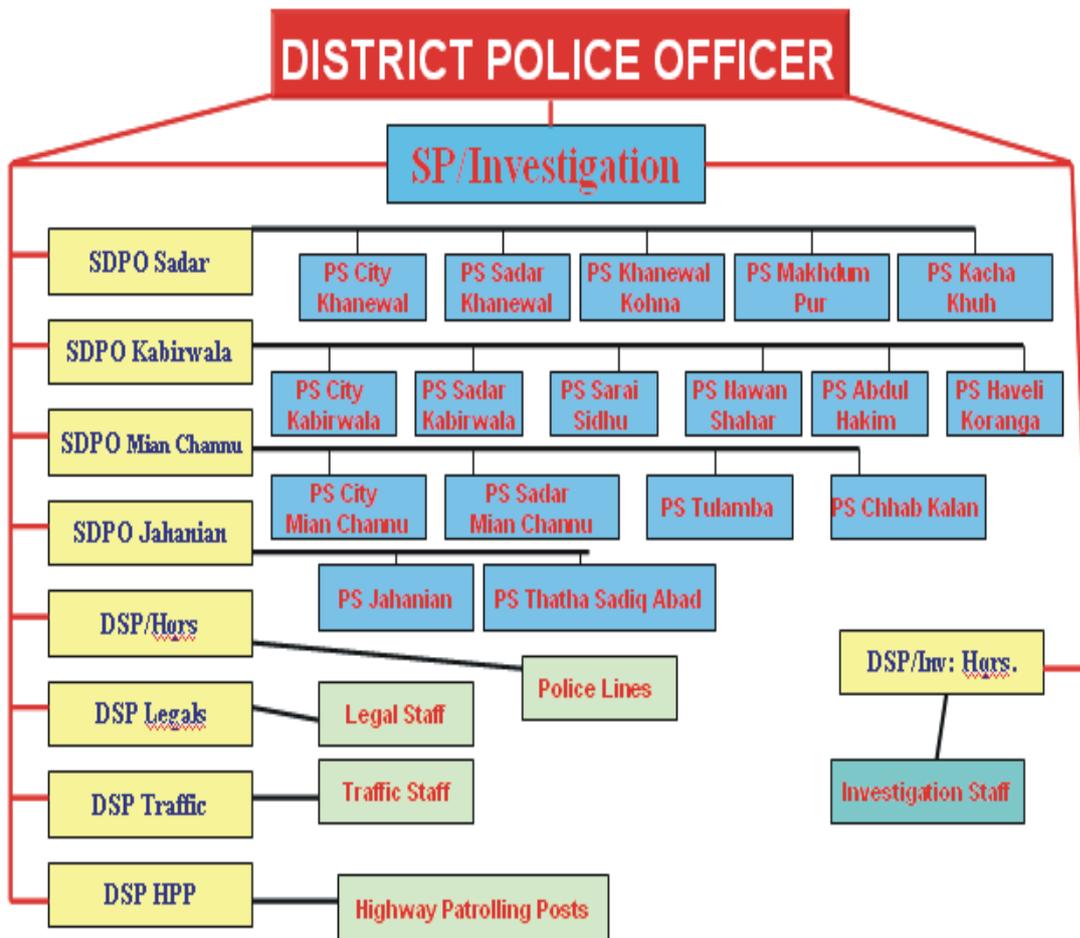
- i. The vision of the Punjab Police is to be professional, service-oriented and accountable.
- ii. The Mission of Punjab Police is to fight crime and win by providing dynamic and effective law enforcement.
- iii. The Punjab Police will strive to uphold core values like integrity, courage, loyalty, and fairness in order to promote professionalism and trust.
- iv. The operational proprieties of the district police are as follows: maintain peace and order with public partnership, combat terrorism, sectarianism, and militancy, ensure security of vital installations and institutions, eliminate kidnappings for ransom, enforce traffic discipline, prompt and free registration of cases, fair and speedy investigation, professional and prompt response in calls for service, effectively redress public complaints, prevent highway, house, commercial and street robberies, zero tolerance for violence, especially against women and children, arrest criminals and fugitives from justice, disseminate correct information to the public, and develop performance indicators along with monitoring mechanism.

Administrative Set Up:

District is divided into 04 circles / sub divisions and 18 Police Stations.

S.#	Name of Circle	Name of Police Station
1	Sadar Circle	City Khanewal.
2		Saddar Khanewal.
3		Khanewal Kohna.
4		Kacha Khuh
5		Makhdum Pur.
6	Kabirwala Circle	City Kabirwala.
7		Sadar Kabirwala.
8		Nawan Shahr.
9		Sarai Sidhu.
10		Abdul Hakim
11		Haveli Koranga.
12		Adda Bara Meel
13	Mian Channu Circle	City Mian Channu.
14		Sadar Mian Channu.
15		Tulamba.
16		Chhab Kalan.
17	Jahanian Circle	Jahanian
18		Thatha Sadiqabad

POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP OF THE DISTRICT.



Separation of Investigation and Watch Ward

In compliance with the Punjab Police Orders, 2002 (Amendment Ordinance, 2013) the District Investigation Branch shall be established under section 18 as per law.

Transport/equipment relating to investigation shall be provided to the District Investigation Branch.

Legal Branch

Legal branch is serving under the control of DSP/Legal. There is acute shortage of Inspectors in the branch. There is a sanctioned strength of 06 Inspectors but none has been posted yet.

GOALS/TARGETS TO BE ACHIEVED

Operational targets and key performance indicators to achieve these goals/targets.

- i. Maintenance of public order
- ii. Drive against criminals
- iii. Combating terrorism
- iv. Security of key installation for foreigners
- v. Free registration of cases
- vi. Fair and speeding investigation
- vii. Prevention of crime
- viii. Contingency plan for meeting emergencies and annual events like *Moharram*.

Administrative targets and key performance indicators to achieve these goals/targets.

- i. Improvement of police image, *thana* culture, community policing, redress of public complaints, monitoring and vigilance.
- ii. Improving discipline and accountability
- iii. Merit based recruitment
- iv. Raising training standards
- v. Welfare of the force and projects being implemented
- vi. Computerization
- vii. Financial discipline

Action Plan to be adopted for achieving these Targets

Operational Plan

Maintain public order:

Efficient Handling of Political and Religious Events.

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
Collection, analysis and sharing of information with other sister intelligence agencies on political and religious issues.	Better preparedness on the part of security branch and all SDPOs/SHOs.	All SDPOs All SHOs Incharge Security Branch

Coordination with Stake Holders.

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
Liaison with religious, labour, student leaders, business community and advocates. Coordination with <i>mohallah</i> /Village Committees, notables, elected representatives, citizens, elected representatives, community police councils and CPLC.	i. Improved public order. ii. Resolution of Issue and conflict prevailing in the society.	All SDPOs All SHOs Incharge Security Branch DSP/Legal

Strengthening Anti-Riot Capability

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
Strengthening of anti riot capability in police stations and police lines as well as at sub-divisional level.	Availability of Anti-Riot items at Police Lines, Police Stations and with a reserve of sub-divisional level.	DSP/Headquarter, RI/L.O All SDPOs All SHOs

Drive against Criminals:

In order to control crime especially violent crime, the following steps would be taken:

- i. To enhance efficiency of police in performance of its core functions of crime management and public order maintenance.
- ii. To ensure quality investigations and effective prosecution.
- iii. To devise effective security and intelligence measures to counter terrorism.
- iv. To adopt proactive approach to improve service delivery and create a people friendly environment through community policing.

Therefore, following strategy shall be followed:

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
Reduce Violent Crime: Murder, Attempted Murder, Hurt, Rape, Dacoities & Robberies and Street Crime.	i. To keep a close liaison with the respectable and elected representatives of the public and associate them in crime prevention and conflict resolution. ii. Collection of useful information through members of <i>mohallah</i> /village committees regarding activities of suspected persons in the area and follow up action. iii. Efforts will be made for reconciliation in cases of long standing enmities.	All SDPOs All SHOs, DSP/Legal Incharge Security Branch Incharge CRO Branch

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Initiation of proceeding u/s 88 Cr.P.C. against the POs and u/s 514 Cr.P.C. against the sureties of the CAs. v. Opening of sureties registers at every Police Station. vi. Follow up of cases in courts till conviction. vii. Strict departmental punishments for faulty investigation. viii. Reactivation of Detective foot constable and <i>chowkidara</i> system and collection of information regarding the activities of criminals visiting their villages. ix. To implement neighborhood watch programme in the cities. x. To prepare the list of persons rented buildings with the help of owners, estate dealers and elected representatives to locate the criminals and persons of suspected characters. xi. All the incharges of Bus/Wagon Stands will be asked not to load any passenger on the way without his proper search. xii. Coordination with the police of other districts through holding of monthly inter-district meetings and joint raids. xiii. In <i>hadood</i> cases action will be initiated on false accusations under PPC and <i>Qazaf</i> Ordinance. xiv. In Rape cases DNA Test will be conducted especially in controversial cases. xv. Non-Proliferation of arms. xvi. Crime free nights through general hold up. xvii. Monitoring of activities through video filming of important bazaars and AC Buses plying on roads. xviii. Installation of CCTV cameras at main <i>chowks</i> in urban areas. xix. Strict implementation of Shops & Security Establishment Ordinance. xx. Encouragement of private security guards and their regulation after due verification. xxi. Availability of mobile lab equipped with modern scientific devices and experts to visit every scene of crime. xxii. All the SDPOs and SHOs will be directed to motivate the public through <i>lamberdars</i>, notables and elected representatives for the "<i>theekri pehra</i>" in the villages to check theft, burglaries and violent crime against property. 	
<p>Reduce Cattle Theft</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Meetings will be held to educate people regarding security of cattle heads. ii. Free registration of cases through announcement in the villages/rural areas. 	<p>All SDPOs, DSP/Legal, All SHOs, CRO</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Encouragement of complainants for immediate reporting of crime. iv. Strict action against persons involved in Bhunga Murkhai and Billa. v. Campaign against <i>Rassageers</i> and Harbourers of cattle lifters. vi. Campaign will be launched for engraving numbers of safety marks of cattle heads. vii. Reorganization of <i>rahdari</i> pass system and entry in the register kept at entry and exit points. viii. Interrogation of the cattle lifter confined in jail to get information regarding their accomplices. ix. Preparation of list of cattle <i>mandies</i> along with date and timing for the screening of cattle lifters and stolen cattle heads at "<i>mandies</i>" through CRO. x. Holding of regular inter district meetings for sharing information against the culprits. xi. Encouragement of foot trackers and owners of trained dog centers. xii. 100% safety marks on cattle heads. xiii. Updating history sheets and albums of cattle lifters. xiv. Reinvigoration of "<i>thikri pehra</i>" in villages and <i>chowkidara</i> system in city areas. 	
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ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

The administrative priorities are as follows:

- i. Internal accountability against corruption and misuse of authority.
- ii. Merit and fair play in recruitments.
- iii. Postings and promotions.
- iv. Accessibility to force and redress their problems.
- v. Security of tenures at operational levels.
- vi. Emphasis on discipline.
- vii. Training and capacity building.
- viii. Up-gradation of equipment and infrastructure.
- ix. Welfare of junior ranks.
- x. Incentives and rewards for good performance.
- xi. Above all to promote team work for success.

Operational Plan May Include Areas As Under:

1. Maintenance of public order, drive against criminals, combating terrorism.

A comprehensive patrolling plan to the level of union council has been chalked out in the district to provide visible police presence in all the (100) union councils of the District. Strict implementation on this patrolling plan shall be made as per directions to control the violent crime. A mobile vehicle has been allocated in each Sub-Division (Khanewal, Kabirwala, Mianchannu and Jahanian) for the monitoring and vigilance of these mobile vehicles and motorcycle squads.

- i. Intensive patrolling on the Highways by Punjab Highway Patrol.
- ii. Minimizing response time to calls received at Rescue 15. These calls will be analyzed by the Feed Back Cell at the Digital Command & Control Room of DPO Office through customized software.
- iii. Random checking of 1/1 and 2/2 hours on link roads and canal banks will be carried out to check auto snatching.
- iv. Strict checking of vehicles at the check posts of entry / exit points of the district.
- v. Frequent general holdups to check the vehicles having fictitious number plates or without number plates with the assistance of Excise Department.
- vi. Busting of Gangs involved in crime against property on priority bases.
- vii. List of stolen vehicles/ motorcycles will be prepared and provided to I/Os, officials deployed at Naka near Bus/Wagon Stands, officials of patrolling post and traffic staff for the effective checking of suspected vehicles.

- viii. Sand blasting of registration number on front and back screen on the vehicles with official approval.
- ix. Orientation courses for the I.Os for the identification of kind and model of vehicles will be held.

Efficient Traffic Management

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
Reduce fatal traffic accidents: 1. Inculcate sense of district identity amongst traffic police officers. 2. Promote Traffic Education/ Traffic Law Awareness.	i. Regular briefing & Training sessions by supervisory officers to bring attitudinal change amongst traffic officers/officials. ii. Road Shows, visit to educational institutions and bus stands. iii. Meetings with Transporters & Drivers of vehicles. iv. Utilization of Electronic/print media v. Checking of speed limits on the highways and other traffic violations. vi. Fixations of Reflectors on the vehicles especially slow moving ones to avert accidents at night and during foggy hours. vii. Condition of vehicles will be checked with the coordination of motor vehicle examiner to discourage fragile, old and risky vehicles.	DSP/Traffic

Campaign against Religious Intolerance and Extremism

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
1. Maintain an effective response capability against terrorist attacks, religious activists, fanatics and proscribed organizations. 2. Better detection of ATA cases. 3. Pro-Active Policing against organized crime.	i. Strict vigilance of persons on 4 th Schedule, ATBs, RAPs, LMEs, Proscribed Organizations, Religious Leaders and <i>madaris</i> of the district. ii. Close coordination with sister intelligence agencies. iii. Identification of conflicts between religious groups. iv. Action against misuse of loudspeakers, publication and distribution of hate material and <i>chanda</i> collection. v. Action against <i>khateeb</i> s fanning religious hatred. vi. Effective monitoring of sectarian cases pending in the courts and protection of witnesses of these cases. vii. Reactivation of <i>chowkiwdara</i> system to collect information regarding the activities of criminals residing and visiting their villages. viii. Reactivation of <i>Zail</i> Officers/DFCs at Union Council level.	All SDPOs, All SHOs, Incharge Security, Incharge Joint Task Team

	ix. Holding of regular meetings by the SDPOs/SHOs with the members of <i>mohallah/village</i> committees for collection of effective intelligence.	
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Recovery of Illicit Weapons

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
1. Action against persons having illicit arms to reduce organized crime	i. Criminal pockets will be identified and planned raids will be conducted for the recovery of illicit arms to make the society arms-free. ii. Collection of information regarding persons who indulge in trafficking of illicit arms. iii. All out efforts will be made for the recovery of illicit arms in collaboration with intelligence agencies and public representatives.	All SDPOs, All SHOs, Incharge Security

Recovery of Narcotics

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
1. Action against narcotics peddlers and drug trafficking.	i. Narcotics dens and storage points will be identified and planned raids will be conducted for the recovery of drugs. ii. Collection of information regarding persons who indulge in trafficking of narcotics. iii. Awareness in the public will be created against this menace to put social pressure on the drug users and trafficking. iv. The entry and exit points of the district will be plugged to check the trafficking of drugs. v. Preparation of list of drug users with the help of Excise and Health Department.	All SDPOs, All SHOs, Incharge Security

Arrest of POs/CAs

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
Arrest of POs/CAs to reduce incidence of organized crime and heinous crime through Preventive policing.	i. Special efforts will be made to arrest the fugitives of law and to keep the total numbers of POs/CAs at possible lower ebb. ii. Categorization of Category-A POs i.e. Top-10 & Top-20 at District, Circle and PS level. iii. Vigorous campaign will be launched for the arrest of POs/CAs/MDs and targets will be given to the SHOs and SIs/ASIs for the arrest of POs. iv. Incentives will be given to police officers for the arrest of hardened criminals and POs of Category "A". v. Intelligence collection regarding the POs/CAs	All SDPOs, All SHOs, DSP/Legal

	<p>will be ensured with the help of elected representatives, <i>lumberdars</i>, notables of the locality, police intelligence and other intelligence agencies.</p> <p>vi. Action against sureties and Proceedings u/s 88 Cr.P.C – Effective Monitoring through DSP/Legal.</p> <p>vii. Regular updating of Register No.4 of all the Police Stations on monthly basis.</p>	
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Security of key installations and foreigners

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
<p>1. Improving police Security arrangements at key installations/govt. offices.</p> <p>2. Preparation of standard Security Plans for each installation/offices.</p>	<p>i. Security against sabotage of all key installations categorized as A and B by the Special Branch.</p> <p>ii. Security of government functionaries and buildings against suicide attacks and bomb blasts.</p> <p>iii. Security of all foreigners, including Chinese nationals, involved in development projects in the province.</p> <p>iv. Security according to Blue Book for all visiting dignitaries, VIPs and diplomats etc.</p>	<p>All SDPOs, All SHOs, Incharge Security</p>

Free registration of Cases.

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
<p>1. Prompt registration of cognizable cases</p> <p>2. Proper documentation of non cognizable disputes and referrals.</p> <p>3. Departmental action against officers not registering serious cases where information seems to be credible</p> <p>4. Resolution of non-cognizable issues through CPLC and CPC.</p> <p>5. To adopt proactive approach to improve service delivery and create a people friendly environment.</p>	<p>i. All criminal cases, particularly against property, will be registered freely and promptly.</p> <p>ii. The cases would preferably be registered on written statements to be signed by the complainants.</p> <p>iii. Reporting Rooms in all police stations in Khanewal to be upgraded with the help of Access to Justice Programme.</p> <p>iv. All the SDPOs and SHOs will specially focus on prompt and helpful response to victims.</p> <p>v. Non-Cognizable issues will be referred to the CPLC and CPC for early disposal and to minimize the burden of police.</p> <p>v. Strict departmental action would be taken against those police officials found guilty in burking in minimizing the offences.</p>	<p>All SDPOs, All SHOs, Reader DPO</p>

Fair and Speedy Investigation

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
1. Improvement in quality of Investigations and detection of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Establishment of District Investigation Branch as per amendment in Police Order 2002 (2013) ii. Fair and prompt investigations through Investigation Staff. iii. Investigation of Special Report cases will be accorded the highest priority. iv. Weekly meetings with the IOs by the Supervisory Officers. v. Interim/incomplete <i>challan</i> will be submitted before trial courts within two weeks. vi. SP/DSP Investigation will be personally responsible to monitor the investigation of all the cases as required under article 18(4) of Police Order 2002. vii. Introduction of scientific investigation methods viii. Training of police officers in investigation techniques – Refresher Courses in District Police Lines. ix. Enhancing capacity for collection of data relating to stolen/snatched mobile phones x. Effective utilization of investigation cost funds xi. Deputing dedicated staff to conduct high profile/organized crime exclusively xii. Implementation of Police Order 2002 xiii. Departmental action against police officers found guilty of tampering with evidence and violating other investigation procedures 	<p>District Head of Investigation.</p> <p>DSsP/Inv.</p> <p>All SDPOs,</p> <p>All SHOs,</p> <p>DSP/Legal.</p>

Prevention of Crime

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To adopt proactive approach to improve service delivery and create a people friendly environment. 2. Provide visible police presence where necessary 3. Minimizing response time to calls to Rescue-15 4. Preventive action taken U/S 54, 107, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Intensive patrolling on the Highways by Punjab Highway Patrol and the local police will be carried out. ii. Random checking of 1/1 and 2/2 hours on link roads and canal banks will be carried out to check auto snatching. iii. Strict checking of vehicles at entry / exit points of the district. iv. Patrolling through <i>Muhafiz</i> motorcycle squads at union council level. v. Frequent general holdups to check the vehicles having fictitious number plates or without number plates with the assistance of Excise Department. vi. Gangs involved in crime against property will 	<p>All SDPOs,</p> <p>All SHOs,</p> <p>Reader DPO</p>

<p>109, 110 Cr P C and U/S 3-MPO</p> <p>5. Implementation of Punjab Shops and Establishment Security Act.</p>	<p>be smashed on priority bases.</p> <p>vii. List of stolen vehicles/motorcycles will be prepared and provided to the I.Os, officials deployed at Naka near Bus/Wagon stand, officials of patrolling post and traffic staff for the effective checking of suspected vehicles.</p> <p>viii. Sand blasting of registration number on front and back screen on the vehicles with official approval.</p> <p>ix. Orientation courses for the I.Os for the identification of kind and model of vehicles will be held.</p> <p>x. <i>Thikir pehra</i> would be arranged in all the villages to control theft / burglary.</p> <p>xiv. Effective preventives action would be initiated against the parties to control crime against persons.</p> <p>xv. Action against the violation of Punjab Shops and Establishment Security Act – Deployment of Guards, Installation of CCTV Cameras etc.</p>	
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Contingency Plan for meetings emergencies and Annual Events like Moharram.

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
<p>1. Fool proof security arrangements during Holy Days.</p>	<p>In order to ensure peaceful passage of important events like <i>Moharram-ul-Harram</i>, <i>Eid-ul-Fitr</i> and to meet other emergencies SOPs/contingency plan are prepared and got implemented through the field staff.</p>	<p>Incharge Security Branch</p> <p>All SDPOs</p> <p>All SHOs</p>

Administrative plan may include areas as below

Improvement of police image, *thana* culture, community policing, redress of public complaints, monitoring and vigilance.

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
<p>1. To promote closer interaction between the police and the community and reduce trust deficit,</p> <p>2. To enlist community's support in crime prevention, reducing organized crime and maintenance of law</p>	<p>i. Regular meetings with Citizen Police Liaison Committee and Community Police Councils of Khanewal, Kabirwala, Mianchanu and Jahanian.</p> <p>ii. Establishment of Model Police Stations to restore the public confidence on police.</p> <p>iii. Establishment of Reporting Rooms at the police stations.</p> <p>iv. Improvement in the performance of Duty Officers at the Police Stations.</p> <p>v. Presence of SHOs at Police Stations at specified hours to address the problems of</p>	<p>DSP/Legal</p> <p>All SDPOs</p> <p>All SHOs</p> <p>Convener CPLC & Chairman of CPC(s)</p>

<p>& order</p> <p>3. To incorporate citizens priorities in policing plans and strategies,</p> <p>4. To reshape the organizational culture from authoritarian to service oriented through community policing initiatives</p>	<p>public.</p> <p>vi. Resolution of petty nature disputes through Community Police Councils (<i>Masalihati</i> Committees).</p> <p>vii. Establishment of crime control committees at Police Station Level.</p> <p>viii. Discouragement of torture and illegal detention.</p> <p>ix. Discouragement of repeat victimization.</p> <p>x. Selection of police personnel before deployment of duty at <i>naka bandi</i> and proper briefing to them.</p> <p>xi. Attitudinal change by way of courteous attitude with the general public at police stations.</p> <p>xii. Improve the behavior of police officers through Refresher courses and lectures by the scholars, <i>ulemas</i> and dignitaries.</p>	
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Improving Discipline Accountability.

To maintain a check and balance system over the performance/working of police officers/officials, punishments i.e. dismissal from service, compulsory retirement, reduction in rank, stoppage of increment etc. will be awarded to the delinquents keeping in view gravity of their misconducts.

Merit Based Recruitment.

All the recruitment will be made purely on merits, so that encourage the qualified persons.

Enhancing Training Standards.

Short smart courses will be arranged regularly in the police lines regarding weapon handling, field craft, drill investigation and firing the raise standards of police performance.

Welfare of the force and projects

Following initiatives have been taken:

Educational Facilities.

The children of Police officials are suffering great educational problems. There should be a police High School at district level at least.

Health/Medical Facilities.

The good health and physical fitness are very important for better working. A police hospital at district headquarter is the need of the day. Police officials during duty suffer some time great problems for their treatment. Qualified staff should be

appointed in the hospital and the doctors should visit at police station level for better health of the personals.

Computerization

Activities	Monitoring indicators	Action by
1. Increased use of modern technologies for better efficiency, and service delivery 2. Automation of records and other technologies	<p>i. Automation of police station and office records by providing computers at every police station.</p> <p>ii. Computer training to all the moharrirs, naib moharris of police station.</p> <p>iii. Computerization of CRO record.</p>	<p>Incharge Security Branch</p> <p>All SDPOs All SHOs</p>

Financial discipline

There is scarcity of funds under the head of POL. Escorting of under trial prisoners, costs us about 7 million annually. So, only three hundred liters of diesel is provided to each police station for patrolling and other functions for an entire month, which is pathetically inadequate. Therefore, the shortage of fuel becomes a handy excuse for ineffective patrolling. It becomes really problematic when the raids are to be conducted at far-flung places or in other cities. Hence, public complaints regarding delay in investigation.

In order to fill the gap between resources available and resources needed for the year 2014-2015 funds may be raised from Federal Government, Provincial Government, District Government, NGOs, Traders, Professionals and from the general public in the form of Public Safety Fund as incorporated in Article 169 of Police Order 2002. Approximate financial resources required to meet shortfall in police strength, budget, transport, communication, maintenance of police station buildings and technology are about Rs. 300 Million.

Remedial Measures

Keeping in view the present scenario of terrorism identified through source reports of various activists of *Jehadi* Organizations, the following security measures are made:

- i. Government buildings like Police Stations, Courts, Jails, Offices, Airports, Banks and Railway Stations etc. have been provided with proper security.
- ii. Sensitive installations like Bridges, Microwave Towers and Grid Stations are also not left free.
- iii. Installations of CCTV Cameras at important buildings, shopping Plazas, important Bazaars and *chowks* etc.
- iv. Erection of *nakas* at all sensitive points.
- v. Deployment special duties during *majalsi*, *mehfil-e-naat* and on other religious gatherings.
- vi. Holding of meetings with *ulema-e-karam* of all sects.

- vii. Network of activists is being watched in a scientific way so that they could not succeed in their nefarious designs.
- viii. Close liaison is being observed with all intelligence agencies. They are provided with suitable security cover. They are not only provided police contingent as and when required but constant patrolling is being conducted near and around their offices also.
- ix. Proper security cover is ensured during the movement of VVIPs/VIPs.
- x. Maintenance of record of rented building through mass cooperation/*mohallah*/village committees.
- xi. Checking of *sarais*/hotels and monitoring of activists of the persons staying therein.
- xii. All the ATBs, RAPs, LMEs would be identified and their activities monitored closely and activists and their associates brought on 4th Schedule.
- xiii. Fund generating elements would also be identified and be dealt accordingly.
- xiv. Objectionable speeches, hatred material are the root cause of the sectarian conflict. Stern legal action would be taken against those involved in these activities without discrimination and in uniformity.
- xv. Activists involved in sabotage and sectarian activities would be treated through psychiatrist at the time of their arrest. Likewise other elements that have sympathies for them also require to be treated psychologically.
- xvi. Close coordination meeting of intelligence agencies with police are inevitable to discuss the network and their activists in different areas.
- xvii. Devise strategy to discourage the unhealthy competition amongst the intelligence agencies which ultimately give advantage to the terrorists.
- xviii. The *madaris* in which extremism is being taught, would be identified immediately and sources planned discretely to keep close eye on their activities.
- xix. Checking of illegal sale of SIMs and legal action under the provisions of security & Shops and Establishments act 1997 PTA 1996.
- xx. Crackdown against *chanda* collection by the proscribed organization and detaining the activists of banned *jehadi* organizations under 3 MPO.

In the end, we express our determination to set a high standard of policing by better performance. In the past, Khanewal police has achieved great successes in fight against sectarian terrorism. A lot number of terrorists met their end in encounters with Khanewal Police and a lot numbers of terrorists were arrested. Khanewal Police has also notable success against notorious criminals. District Police Khanewal is fully aware of its duties and responsibilities. To maintain public law & order and to provide security to residents of District Khanewal against terrorists and criminals is our mission. We are also determined to achieve our objective according to priorities. Earnest and sustained efforts will be made to achieve our targets and address our priorities to attain our core objectives with a missionary

zeal to come up to the expectations of the people. We are ready to serve the public at any cost.
